

IF ANYBODY TELLS YOU

That they can sell rightly-made clothing, high-grade furnishings and hats for less money than you can get the same or better goods at the "Administrator's Sale, where the prices have been reduced by order of the court to cost or very near it,

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT

until you have examined their goods and ours, and when you do that, you'll discover that there's a difference in both price and quality and that we name the **Lowest** price and sell the **Best** quality. Then, too, you are protected here by a positive guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

HERMAN & HESS,

406 E. Douglas Avenue

Grand Opera House . . .

October 21st

"The Leading Light of German Comedy."
"The Best Singer."
CHAS. A. GARDNER,
"KARL"

In his new
Comedy
Drama
**THE PRIZE
WINNER.**

Hear Mr. Gardner Sing
"APPLE BLOSSOMS."
Great Turn of Scene. Members of
Vocalists Turnover will be seen in
costs of physical culture. The
Great Avalanche
Scene.

Registration Notice.
Wichita, Kan., Oct. 18, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the registration books of the city of Wichita will be kept open for the registration of voters Saturday, Oct. 19, 1895, until 10 o'clock p. m.

C. S. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Registration Notice.
Wichita, Kan., Oct. 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of voters will close at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, and remain closed until after the election of Nov. 5, 1895.

C. S. SMITH,
City Clerk.

Picture Frames.
Closing out the entire stock. Martin's Art Store. 129-31.
"While down in the southwest part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Chalmers, editor of the (Cal.) Enterprise, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a champion of that remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by druggists or Chamberlain Medical Co., direct.

Food cooked with lard substitutes and fatulations is neither palatable or wholesome. Get your lard from Whitlock, 217 East Douglas, and you're sure of the natural hog product, made here. His bottled ham and pressed corned beef are especially fine. 132-24.

Fine black olives 15c qt. at Dunn Bros. 123 N. Main street. 127-61.

Back Line.
Exchange studies at Orlando and Still water. We make a specialty of carrying passengers between these points. Traveling men's patronage solicited.

Herman's celebrated saratoga chips 50c lb. Dunn Bros. 728 N. Main. 127-61.

N. Y. Grapes 30c basket, Dunn Bros. 127-61.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she clung to Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Best butter, 15c; fresh eggs, 2 doz. 25c; and when you get these you get how cheap we are selling other good things to eat. Tapp Bros. & Henshaw, 240 N. Main street. 130-41.

Mr. J. K. Fowler, secretary and treasurer of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Co., of Corinne, Utah, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I consider it the best in the market. I have used many kinds but Chamberlain's is the most prompt and effective in giving relief and now keep no other in my home." When troubled with a cough or cold give this remedy a trial and we assure you that you will be more than pleased with the result. For sale by druggists or Chamberlain Medical Co., direct.

Colorado potatoes 60c bu. Dunn Bros. 127-61.

Don't Throw
Away the pieces when a chair or other article of furniture is broken—take them to 312 East Douglas avenue and Drake & Drake will put them together, make the piece good as new. Call and you very little. 131-21.

Fish and oysters, ham, sausage, pressed corned beef, fresh meats, home-made lard—Jackson's, 24 North Main street. 131-21.

DALLAS AND RETURN
VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.
Tickets on sale Oct. 16 to 31; good returning Nov. 16.
TAGG & GARVEY,
City Ticket Agents.

There is one medicine which every family should be provided with. We refer to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. When it is kept at hand the severe pain of a burn or cold may be promptly relieved and the sore healed in much less time than when medicine has to be sent for. A sprain may be promptly treated before inflammation sets in, which requires a cure in about one-third the time otherwise required. Cuts and bruises should receive immediate attention before the parts become swollen and when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is applied it will heal them without matter being formed, and without leaving a scar. A sore throat may be cured in one night. A piece of flannel dampened with this liniment and bound on over the seat of pain, will cure lame back or pain in the side or chest in twenty-four hours. It is the most valuable however, for rheumatism. Persons afflicted with this disease will be delighted with the prompt relief from pain which it affords, and it can be depended upon to effect a complete cure. For sale by druggists or Chamberlain Medical Co., direct.

Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.

PEARY'S EXPEDITIONS.

What This Explorer Has Accomplished in His Trips North.

Has Spent Over Two Years in the Northern Part of Greenland—Almost Entire Failure of the Expedition—Terrible Experiences.

Literally snatched from the jaws of death by starvation is the experience of Lieut. Peary and his two companions who have spent over two years in the ice-bound regions of the north. Although it was over six weeks since his rescue by the relief steamer Kite when he reached the port of St. John's, N. F., the other day, every line and lineament of his face gave evidence of the terrible sufferings he has endured during the last six months. When they were taken on board the Kite, Peary and his two companions, Hugh J. Lee and the colored servant, Matt Henson, were terribly emaciated. Lee had to be carried on board and Peary was fearfully depleted in strength. In the two years that Peary was in Greenland he made two attempts to cross the island; last year he failed, this year he succeeded. That is about the net result of the expedition.

It was in June, 1891, when Lieut. Peary made his first innocent expedition to Greenland. He was accompanied on that first voyage and journey by his wife, and by Langdon Gibson, E. Astrup, Dr. F. A. Cook and Matt Henson. They wintered in Tuglefield, where no special hardships were experienced, although several of the party were afflicted with the grip. Mrs. Peary battled through the dreary winter days with the full energy of the male members of the expedition.

The farthest point north was reached July 4, 1892, and the bay upon which Lieut. Peary camped he named Independence bay. Returning to his headquarters, he was brought home by the Kite on September 12, 1892, and Fred with the desire for further discoveries he organized another expedition that winter to go north the following summer.

He started in July, 1893, with a party of eleven persons, besides his wife and nurse. The Falcon, a sister ship of the Kite, but larger, was chartered to take him to his destination, a harbor in Redoubt bay, on the northern side of the Gulf, which he named Falcon harbor. A unique feature of the expedition was that Mrs. Peary gave birth to a child September 12, 1892. The party spent the fall and winter preparing for the great expedition of the coming spring.

Peary decided to start as early as prudent after the ending of the arctic night. This occurred February 14, and on March 6 the expedition started. It consisted of eight men and ninety-two dogs hauling the sledges of food, and was intended to proceed without stop to Independence bay. Here it was to divide into two parties, Peary and three others going poleward over the land masses, while the remaining four undertook the survey of the northeast coast as far south as Cape Bismarck. Both parties were to make their way back to headquarters by the most convenient routes and to be there not later than August 15, 1894. This projected expedition was a complete failure. From June, August 3, 1894, to bring them home, minor expeditions of little importance were undertaken about the coast in various directions.

Peary decided not to return in the steamer, but to remain north another year, and one member of the party, Hugh J. Lee, of Meriden, Conn., volunteered to remain with him, and Matt Henson, Peary's colored servant, also agreed to stop. The rest of the party, including Mrs. Peary and her baby, returned in the Falcon, which landed in Philadelphia. Mrs. Peary bravely took the exposure stage in the United States last winter and accumulated a good sum toward equipping a relief expedition to go north for her husband this summer. Her efforts were ably supplemented by several geographical societies and a sufficient sum was realized to charter the Kite.

The starting of the expedition last July, the rescue of the intrepid explorer just when death seemed certain, and his return once more to wife, friends and civilization, and another thrilling chapter in the already eventful life of this persistent searcher for the north pole.

TURNING TO STONE.

St. Louis Woman Whose Arm and Side Are as Hard and White as Marble.

A peculiar disease, which is slowly resulting in the metamorphosis of a human body, is at present puzzling St. Louis physicians.

Mrs. Amelia Rawlin, wife of Jacob Rawlin, a well-known tobacco dealer and capitalist, is the victim.

Her entire right arm, right breast and a portion of her back have turned hard as stone. Her arm is a little larger than its normal size and is slightly bent.

In color it is pure white and cannot be moved. The arm has the same hard and cold feeling as a piece of marble.

MORTGAGE ON SHEEP.

Suit to Recover Price Obtained for Increase in Lamb.

Is the increase of a flock of sheep affected by a mortgage? This question is now being fought out in the courts of Santa Ana county, Cal. The First National bank there holds a mortgage of \$5,300 on a band of sheep, and since the mortgage was given the flock has increased by 1,000 lambs, which have been sold for \$500. The bank claims

the lambs are covered by the mortgage and is suing for the value of the same. The case is attracting wide attention.

Grandmother at an Elopement.

A unique feature at a Milwaukee runaway marriage the other day was the attendance of the grandmother of the bride, who accompanied the pair and seemed delighted that the unfeeling parents who interfered with the love and happiness of the pair had been thwarted.

PLENTY OF SEA SERPENTS.

Among the Varieties the Ancient Monster May Possibly Exist.

"Is there such a thing as a sea serpent? Yes, indeed, there are many species of sea serpents well known to naturalists."

This was the answer given by Dr. Theodore Gill, the eminent naturalist of the Smithsonian, to the question above repeated. Dr. Gill is known in scientific circles as the highest American authority on fishes and other creatures of the sea. He is quoted in all the world's standard works on ichthyology, besides having written numerous volumes himself devoted to that particular branch of his life study. He has given much attention to sea serpents, and has revealed many interesting facts concerning them in his writings and lectures.

"So you place credence in the many statements lately come to hand concerning the appearance of the monster sea serpent in Long Island sound?" "I do not by any means. As soon as I read the accounts of the large snake found at Blackwell's island I told several fellow-members of the Cosmos club that it was a large python, or rock snake. There are no monster sea serpents. There is no animal of gigantic size now living in the sea which could be properly classed as a serpent or even a neptile. There is, however, an abundance of sea serpents in the eastern seas and along the Pacific coasts of tropical America."

"There are enough of them in these parts to annoy and threaten the lives of sailors who frequent the waters, but they are very small creatures, as compared with the sea serpents which we read about in popular literature. Most of these are known to scientists as hydroids, which means sea snakes, or, if you like, sea serpents. They include numerous families inhabiting the salt water estuaries and tidal streams of the Indian and Pacific oceans, from Madagascar to the isthmus of Panama."

"Some of them are as much as twelve feet long. They are very poisonous, and I have heard that a sailor, once bitten by one, died within an hour and a quarter. They have conspicuously small heads and bodies, somewhat like the land snakes, but particularly thick in their hind half, and very compressed and flat, or oval-like, at the tail. They live entirely in the sea, and when thrown upon shore are helpless and almost blind. These sea serpents are frequently seen in great numbers swimming close to the surface of the water."

"But is it not possible that there are giant animals of this kind roving the seas which have not yet been found by scientists?"

"Yes, there is a possibility, but no probability that such an animal still exists. It is possible that a giant selachian may be found related to the frilled shark of Japan. This would have an eel-like body, a back of the head, and if very long would agree to some extent with descriptions of the 'great sea serpent.' As a matter of fact, there was discovered not many years ago a small snake-like shark, resembling the gray sharks found in the Pacific. This would have an eel-like tail and a fin extending from the back, behind the head."

"Then there are also the ancient zeuglonts, with their long tails and horizontal caudal fins, like those of the whales. It may be that one of these with a long neck still exists, having outlived his ancestors of millions of years ago. During the geological period known as the eocene tertiary, which was many millions of years back, there were living in the seas zeuglonts somewhat resembling serpents. Some of these were perhaps nearly forty or fifty feet long, but none of them could swim in the water with vertical undulations, or be adorned with the mane, both of which are associated with the mythical monster. But, as I said, all of this is a mere possibility, according to the laws of nature. There is no probability that any one will ever enjoy the sight of any of these possibilities."

"Now, suppose a summer tourist or superstitious mariner should catch sight of a giant basking shark, such as inhabits the north seas? They often measure more than thirty feet in length. It is frequently the case that they travel in pairs, one following the other. The front portion of the one and the hind portion of the other of these appearing above the water at the same time would be sufficient to scare any unsuspecting observer. I remember hearing Prof. Simon Newcomb, our eminent astronomer, telling how he once thought he saw the veritable sea serpent off Cape Ann. But the supposed monster resolved itself into a school of porpoises, one following the other."—Washington Star.

He Had Sworn Off.

There was a well known eleganza, who had such a complete abhorrence for profanity in any form that in his family he would not even tolerate profanity in slang. At one time a well known parishioner and intimate friend of his minister delivered, at a semi-religious meeting, a vigorous talk on the evils of profanity. Next morning the lay-

man, thinking his reverend friend would surely be interested in a lecture so well in sympathy with his own principles, sent him a newspaper report of the speech. In a few days came the reply. It was on a postal card, and read as follows:

"My Dear X—
I have read most carefully your talk upon the violation of the third commandment, and you will be glad to learn that I have completely abandoned the habit."—Boston Budget.

GUMMED UP.

A Feathery Mental Condition That Prevails in the Ozark Region in Summer.

Old man Beaver came into the Gertrude G. camp one morning. He was looking rather dazed, and his usually prompt "Howdy" came with no effort.

DON'T STOP

UNTIL YOU HAVE REACHED THE
Big Climax Sign

AT THE
Golden Eagle,

The only clothing stock in Wichita to select from. Overcoats and suits in endless variety from \$2.48 up. Boy's and children suits and Overcoats from 50c up.

Furnishing Goods and Hats not to be beat. In fact everything sold at climax prices. Our line of E. & W. Col-lars go two for 25c.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Celluloid Collars | 3c |
| Rockford Hose, per pair | 2c |
| Heavy Underwear | 18c |
| Ribbed Underwear | 35c |
| Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs | 4c |
| Men's Fur Hats | 74c |

Of course some of our competitors will howl, but the people and thousands of our customers will reap the benefit. Go and price the goods wherever you may and then come to the Big Climax Sale and save money. The goods must be sold until the stock is reduced at Climax prices.

Golden Eagle,

226-228 E. DOUG., COR. LAWRENCE.

The Largest Clothing Store In The State.

inquiry put to three sane men in a distance of half a mile. The first said it was seven miles, the second ten, and the third eight. After a couple of hours another inquiry was made. This time the answer was:

"It's three sights and a right smart chance, stranger."

That proved to be strictly accurate. It was three "sights" of the town from the tops of three successive hills, and a "right smart chance" of a ride along the valley beyond the last hill. The man who gave this information was not "gummed up."

Getting into Yellville was nothing like as difficult as getting out of it. When it came time to leave one of the leading citizens of an adjoining county offered his company on the way to Buffalo City. He had been in Yellville on business, and seemed to know everybody, and to be especially well acquainted with the country. A mile out of town the leading citizen, who had been chatting pleasantly, suddenly stopped and said in a tone of perplexity:

"Hold on; this doesn't look like the Buffalo City road."

He looked back and then forward. Some children came along with bags and buckets on the way to school.

"What's the matter, Mr. Beaver?" someone asked. "Aren't you feeling well to-day?"

"No, not very," the old man answered. "I believe I'm kinder gummed up."

"Gummed up" is a condition that becomes somewhat prevalent in the Ozark country in midsummer. It can hardly be said to be of epidemic form, for many escape it. The duration varies much with temperament. Some people recover in a few days. Others remain for two or three or more weeks under the peculiar affection. July and August are the months in which the cases of gummed up are most frequently encountered.

There may not be a lazy bone in an Ozark country farmer's body during the spring and well into the summer. But after the crop is laid by he will announce his intention to "rest up" a little. He will lie down on the gallery or sit on a box at the blacksmith shop day after day. His muscles relax, and a mental lethargy ensues, from which he cannot be aroused even by the hounds starting a deer. And so he will remain, inert as to all his faculties. He is "gummed up." At any other time of the year when you ride up to the gate you will be met with a cheery:

"Light, stranger, light!"

But in the "gummed up" period the hospitable intent fails. A listless stare greets you. Inquiries for places and distances develop either ignorance or misinformation. Soon after the crossing of Denton's ferry a way was made at a house to inquire the way to be about eight miles distant. The woman, who sat on the gallery, slowly rocking, tried to arouse herself, but the effort was too much. At length she said she had never heard of such a place, and it would be best to ask at the next house.

"How far is it to Yellville?" was the

recent census figures show that in ten years 143 townships in Massachusetts have lost in population.

Codfish Will Be plentiful.

The season's catch of codfish off the coast of Labrador is said to be very large.

How far is it to Yellville?" was the

FIRST PRACTICAL TEST.

Shooting of Army Convict Shows Work of New Army Rifle.

Wound Inflicted Exactly What Was Expected—Discussion by Army Officers in Regard to the Krag-Jorgensen Rifle.

The killing of convict Thomas Coffey at Fort Sheridan, Ill., recently, while he was attempting to escape the guard, was the first practical demonstration of what effect the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle will have on a human mark. This rifle was introduced into the army to reduce the loss of life as far as possible in time of war, by disabling rather than killing. It was urged that the great speed, directness and small caliber would result in the inflicting of a small, clean-cut wound which easily would close and heal, the bullet passing clear through the body. The effect on the head of Coffey, and out at the forehead, was to shatter the upper skull in pieces.

Data on file in the ordnance bureau at Washington show that in an experiment with a skull filled with matter to represent its normal condition it was found that cracks extended in all directions from the holes of entrance and exit. This was just what happened in Private Coffey's case.

Some army officers say that the medical report of Maj. Gerard will declare the effect inhuman. It is claimed that the shortness of the range was responsible for the explosive effect, and that at a longer distance the wound would have been clean cut. Lieut. Thompson, chief of the ordnance office, department of the Missouri, however, said:

"The new rifle has been regarded as more humane than the Springfield rifle. I consider it less humane when the ball pierces a vital organ. Its action, with dirt matter, according to a peculiar law of vibration, has an explosive effect. In a bone vibration is not established, and the bone would be clean cut. In experiments conducted with stones have had clean holes made through them, but when filled with water and stones have been burst in pieces and bones only would be less painful and fatal."

The rifle is known as the "magazine, model 1892, caliber .30." It may be used as a single loader magazine arm, or as a single loader with magazine in reserve. The magazine holds five cartridges. The bullet is a hardened lead slug, jacketed with thin cupro-nickel steel, to enable it to take the rifling at the high velocity—2,800 feet a second. The charge is from 30 to 40 grams of smokeless powder. The bullet weighs 250 grams and is five diameters in length.

THE PROGRESSIVE NEGRO.

Dig. Comprehensive Exhibit by Them One of the Features of Atlanta's Fair.

The Atlanta fair will give the colored people of the south the best opportunity they have yet had of displaying the progress they have made since they became a free people. A special building has been provided for them, and, although it is three hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, the prospect is that it will be found much too small to contain all the exhibits the colored people desire to display. A comprehensive effort will be made to show the progress in education and industrial pursuits during the past thirty years. There will also be photographs of the kind of houses in which the colored people live, the buildings in which they do business, and the churches in which they worship. While the larger number of these photographs will, of course, come from the south, many will come from the north, and even from the Pacific states, affording an unequalled opportunity to judge of the condition of the colored race.

JEALOUS OF A WAX FIGURE.

Traveling Man's Wife Creates a Scene in a Michigan Hotel.

A young Grand Rapids traveling man has been up north, and on his way back stopped at one of the leading Muskegon (Mich.) hotels. His charming young wife thought she would surprise him at Muskegon, so went down there and kept out of sight with friends until he had gone to his room. Then she stole up, and found him sitting with his back toward the door, dressed in his coat and shoes. Just back of him the dim light revealed the outline of an apparently young and beautiful woman. With a piercing scream the enraged wife rushed into the room, fastened her fingers in the bleached hair of the one who dared thus occupy a room with Charlie in her absence, and laid it prostrate upon the carpet. By this time she discovered it was only a wax figure. It belonged to a showman across the street, who was in town for the county fair season, and who occupied the room a part of the time.

Don't Carry a Gun.

President Cleveland has put himself on record against the concealed weapon, by refusing a pardon to a man who had been sentenced to serve a year in jail in Washington for carrying a revolver. The president said in refusing the pardon: "Carrying pistols and using them on every possible pretext, growing out of this country's carrying habit, ought to be in my opinion to be severely and firmly treated."

Bagley—You might help a fellow, if you wanted to. I'd like to have (typewriter) trade out all about my good points from an outsider.

Bagley—I'm helping you, Bagley. Why, it's only yesterday that I did my best to convince her that you were no local—Pack.

SANTA FE HOTEL

S. THOMPSON, Proprietress.
Opposite Santa Fe Depot, Wichita

Rates \$1 to \$2 per Day.



HOTEL CAREY.

\$2 TO \$3 PER DAY
B. L. EATON, Prop.

For food for stock than Timothy hay. The cured peppermint hay is now sold for six dollars a ton.

TO HELP THEMSELVES.

Woman's Means of Earning a Living Are Numerous.

It has been said that the whole art of living might consist in the ability to recognize an opportunity when it is presented, whether it be the opportunity to earn money, to acquire mental or spiritual advancement, or even to gain social advancement; and for each of these there is surely a tide which must be taken at the flood.

The opportunities for self-help presented to women are increasing constantly, and it is claimed that between two and three hundred callings and professions are open to them at the present time. It remains now for each one in need of employment to choose the one for which she is best fitted both by taste and training, instead of allowing herself to be forced into the first thing that offers.

If it be true that every man and woman of average mind and ability can do some one thing better than anyone else can do it, the chief aim of parents in educating their young children should be to discover the special gift and foster it in every way possible.

No more notable case of this kind is known to the writer than that of a prominent teacher of what was the first to enter this extremely profitable field. As a young girl she was much interested in the game, and invariably stood behind her grandfather's chair, an attentive spectator, whenever he played with his friends. Afterward, becoming quite skillful herself, she was often asked to take a hand with the learned lawyers and doctors who frequented the house. When reverses came and there was need to think of self-support, some one suggested a whist class, to be composed only of intimate friends. This was such a success, owing to her bright ways and clear methods, that soon she was asked to take classes, not only in New York, but in several western cities as well, and now her time is fully occupied in this remunerative way. Since then many women have followed in her footsteps, some of them with marked success.

There is always a demand for women who can furnish interesting entertainment for guests, either at ladies' clubs or at private houses; and a young girl with a sweet voice for parlor singing could, with a moderate amount of training, use it profitably in this way; or a gift for elocution (not of the tragic order) can, by patient and careful study, be made remunerative also.

Where a girl has not had the careful, discriminating education which wise parents give their daughters in this age, she may, if suddenly left dependent, choose from a large number of callings not open to her a dozen years ago. Interior decoration is presently a woman's field, and even in a small way a girl of taste could find many customers who would gladly turn over the decoration and harmonious furnishing of their houses to her. With taste and a liking for the business, a knowledge of it could soon be gained either in a school of design or by the study of hand-books and art magazines, which are now everywhere so accessible.

Engraving also comes in this modern list; a young woman known to the writer takes orders for visiting cards, cards of invitation, and the stamping of letter paper, all of which she does in a thoroughly artistic manner, having been trained in the art. The work is all done in her own home, with no need either in a school of design or by the study of hand-books and art magazines, which are now everywhere so accessible.